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THE TRIBUNE.

From the Commercial Advertiser. Rev. Dr. Wainwright to Rev. Dr. Potts. Rev. and Dear Sir-I am constrained to call the attention of our readers particularly to the conclusion of my last letter, which is as follows: "Do you or do you not believe that you can, consistently with your standards, with the teachings of your accredited writers, and the most eminent living doctors of your Church, affirm that a minister can be lawfully commissioned otherwise than by external ordination by other ministers,

Should you answer in the affirmative, you must ticular external form of polity a condition of that Christian fellowship and communion with God which are the distinguishing duties and privileges of the Church of Christ."

You therefore did not find it expedient to answer the question-but instead of doing so ran off into various disquisitions, interspersed with your accustomed vague charges against mc-denunciations of my Church-historical sketches of the rise and progress of the present controversy-assertions about unduly exalting forms, &c. The public, I trust, will not be misled. They have seen the force of the argument from your standards. They have seen the point of my interrogatory, and its direct bearing as an argumentum ad hominem upon your proposition .-They know why you did not answer it, and they will judge between us whether your most adventurous assertion, that I had in my last letter en- isterial acts could be performed only by minisdeavor to evade your argument, is well founded ters." "Ministers were the representatives of

When you volunteered in this controversy you took your ground against me as being an Episcopalian. I, on the other hand, accepted your challenge as from a Presbyterian. I had a right to suppose, therefore, that we should each be true to elders, and ordination by Christ through his repour own standards, and carry on our controversy under their sacred and binding authority. I had an affirmative reply to the question, "Do you that power. Independents sometimes ordain of faith of this Church, as containing the syssincerely receive and adopt the confession tem of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures." Form of Gov. of the Pres. Chh. Chap. XV. Scc.

When therefore in your fifth letter you ad-My course of argument was this—(the public, I trust, will understand it and feel its weight, if you do not)-I showed that the Presbyterian Church did "make a particular external form of polity a condition of that Christian fellowship," &c. I quoted the standards of that Church-I sustained their doctrine by references to scripture and by comment. I adopted this doctrine, as far it goes, and assumed it as my own. To all this you offer not a single refutation, nor any thing that to my apprehension approaches to one.

You say "that upon a proper occasion you will hold yourself ready to prove," &c. You say what you could do, what you might do, and what on some future occasion perhaps you will do, to show that "Presbyterian formularies teach no more than is believed and admitted by all the denominations of Christians who believe at all in. my negative, to his first argument, "there is no warthe propriety and necessity of the ministry and ordinances of the gospel." But you have not done this, or attempted to do it, and permit me to add, with all due respect, my firm conviction is that you cannot do it. Your standards, at any rate, do teach more upon the subject of the minis. try than is held by Friends, Congregationalists or Baptists; and although you more than once suggest to our readers that you must be a better judge of the meaning of your formularies than I am, (and although this may have a certain effect with persons for whom I do not write,) I am confident that the intelligent and candid of your own communion will say that when I appeal from you to your own accredited doctors in regard to the meaning of your standards, the appeal deserves to

Now here I must solicit your special attention and the reader's patience, for the question presenting itself is of the utmost importance. It lies at the foundation of all this controversy. If the principle I contend for is not sustained by the most cogent and satisfactory arguments I need go no farther. If a divinely appointed Apostolical ministry-I mean too in the sense of the Episcopal and Presbyterian standards, and I affirm that on this point they agree—is not essential to the Church-then Prelates are not essential-then the question of Apostolical succession is as unimportant as can well be imagined. Therefore it is that I press this point home upon you, and demand a categorical answer to the question which concluded my last letter, and which I repeat in this. If you can answer in the negative and sustain your negation, or in other words if you can support your first argument, that " there is no warrant from scripture for making any particular external form of polity a condition" &c., then you knock down your own ecclesiastical mansion about your ears, and with the same blow you demolish the Divine right of Episcopacy. But you have not done this, and I repeat my firm belief that you cannot do it.

Now we must have a clear understanding upon this point, and the public must have a clear understanding upon it. And it is for want of this clear understanding that the progress of our argument has been retarded. And as you intimate that the delay has been owing to me, I am compelled to retort upon you, and affirm that this unsatisfactory slow dragging of the argument is wholly chargeable upon you. Answer affirmatively or negatively to the question of my last letter, repeated in this. If affirmatively, then you are a Congregationalist and I leave you in the hands of the Presbyterians, to battle with them the question of a divinely appointed ministry. If negatively then your first argument is demolished

and you must build up another. But you may say-you do say-that you "hold to a ministry, an Apostolical ministry, a divinely appointed ministry." How do you hold to this position? That is the question. You say, because "it depends upon the fact that it is substantially conformed to Apostolical practice, and that it is imbued with the Apostolical spirit." purpose; and thirdly in the voice of the people inviting the individual to exercise those qualifications in their behalf. Ordination is the public recognition of such an individual as the possessor of such a call, and does not invest him with

VRW-WALY IR

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET.

VOL. III. NO. 253.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1844.

did not before possess." Is it possible that in your of this word, common to us all, are we to be accu- ing it as such. While unchurching others not estimation this is the whole force, intention and sed of arrogance and uncharitableness, and to have thus wilfully rejecting the truth we should not efficacy of ordination? The Presbyterian stand- all other offensive epithets heaped upon us? Per- condemn-not believing the being out of the ards say that it is a calling of Gad, as Aaron was mit me to say that all this excitement on your called of God. No, says Dr. Potts, it is simply part is uncalled for. I maintain a certain doc- is in the system of Geneva. We do not "un-"a public recognition." A newspaper paragraph | trine because I believe it to be taught in God's | church" men, however, quite so recklessly as my

I have hitherto been contented with showing

charge, I am not "exclusive." I "unchurch"

The maxim " nulla ecclesia sine episcopo " is

the great principles whereby the Church repre-

cy toward all his guilty and suffering children .-

But you have withdrawn it from its home and its

true interpreter, and have read it to the world and

commented on it, not by the aid of catholic char-

ity and truth, but in the light of the narrow sys-

tem of Geneva. Your views of the "Church"

and of the "covenant" and of God's mercy to

the human race may be gathered from the fol-

dain them to dishonor and wrath for their sin, to the praise of

assert and maintain that they may is very pernicious

In the light of such a system as this it is that

You of course limit the "Church and the "co-

purpose, hath predestined into life and hath cho-

quently you regard my dogma as with awful pre-

defining their course, designating their subjects

among the children of men, and impiously deter-

But no, sir, this maxim "no Church without

a Bishop" is not yours-you cannot interpret it.

Its birth place is not Geneva-its home is not

there. It belongs to the system of free grace and

of salvation within the reach of all. It abides in

gates of which are open continually and open to

every man-to which no man is admitted, and

from which no man is excluded, by any uncondi-

tional decree of the Almighty. And as the pa-

rent, obeying his Savior's invitation, is carrying

his little children to baptism, he is not tortured

by doubt and fear, lest after all, his offspring not

being of the number of "elect infants," the ordi-

nance may be in vain, and his affectionate care

for their Christian nurture, and his watchings and

prayers and tears, be returned to his desolate and

of Christ, children of God and inheritors of the

kingdom of heaven." And he knows also that

which he and they sustain their responsibility as

A membership of the visible Church is ordina-

not through any fault of their own, we know of

condemnation. We do not believe that the fact

of their being out of the Church is a sign that

Confession of Faith Chap. X.

lowing dogmas:

duly signed by the proper person would be "a word. If you can convince me, as you have unpublic recognition." Would this be an ordinal dertaken to do, that it is not there taught, I will tion? A hand-bill at the corner of the streets is in at once relinquish it. But if I maintain it withlike manner "a public recognition." In what out interfering, or wishing to interfere, with your heresy that ever cursed the earth have not the civil, social or religious rights, and without indulleaders been favored with "a public recognition" ging the language of denunciation, (and if you by their adherents? And is this equivalent to or- | will point out to me any such language that I | dination, to the "laying on of the hands of the have used, on any occasion whatsoever, I will re- Church of Christ. We believe that it is un-Presbytery?" cal it and apologize for it,) you have no cause to I affirm and you cannot deny that the Presby- feel yourself aggrieved.

terian standards teach that neither 'the inward call,' 'nor intellectual gifts and qualifications' peated charge about 'exclusiveness,' unchurch-(this is the Quaker doctrine) nor 'the voice of the | ing,' &c. people inviting to exercise their qualifications, in who have themselves been externally ordained?" their behalf, (this is the Congregational doctrine,) I had little expectation that you would answer | constitute a gospel minister; and that ordination the foregoing interrogatory, for I knew, and is not merely the public recognition of such an doubtless our readers perceived, that any answer | individual as the possessor of such a call,' (this true to its point would involve you in serious dif- is the whole import of Congregational ordination,) ficulty. Should you answer in the negative, you but that ordination does invest the individual must abandon the principles of your own Church. with an authority which he did not before possess, no man in the sense which you attach to these and which he could possess solely and exclusively abandon your own proposition, viz. "that there by the laying on of the hands of other ministers, is no warrant from Scripture for making any par- who have themselves been externally ordained .-And this is the Presbyterian doctrine.)

That this is the Presbyterian doctrine I will not attempt to strengthen the proof by quoting more largely from your standards, than I have done in my last letter, lest I should fatigue onr an ancient maxim of the Church catholic, and it readers, but I will refer to what may be of some interest to them, and what will greatly fortify my position. I will refer to the doings of the Gen. sents upon the earth the Universal Father's mereral Assembly held in June last.

This very point now between us then came up, and was fully discussed, on the question of the rights of ruling elders to impose hands at ordination. On one side it was argued that they had the right, on the ground that "they were members of the Presbytery, and ordination was to be by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery." On the other side it was contended that they had no such authority, inasmuch as "minthe head of the Church, the elders the representatives of the body." "The ministers are Christ's representatives, the elders the Church's. We have here then the two elements of office-election by the people through their representatives the resentatives or ministers." "And what power does the Church give him (i. c. the ruling elder)? pledged conformity to mine, in the same spirit as | Not the power of ordination, for the Church her-I do not doubt you did to yours when you gave | self, aside from the ministry, does not possess

that power. Independents sometimes ordain without preaching elders, but that is not Presbyterianism. And here is the very point in question. The Church has power to deliberate, advise and decide, but not to impose hands. This significant act of very ancient origin is an emblem of the transfer of ministerial power. But tion. The Church has power to deliberate, adblem of the transfer of ministerial power. But the Church is not the depository of this power, and therefore she cannot delegate it to her representations of the constant of the constant of the unsearchable counsel of his own will, whereby he extended to review the unsearchable counsel of his own will, whereby he extended to review the constant of the constant power over his creatures, to pass by, and to or the constant power over his creatures. vanced your first argument in support of the af- the Church is not the depository of this power, firmative proposition, I met it fairly and directly. and therefore she cannot delegate it to her repre-These were some of the arguments used, and sound arguments they were, and they prevailed, and they were sustained by your General Assembly, by the following overwhelming

Confession of Faith Chap. X.

Section 1. All those whom God hath predestinated unto life, and those only, he is pleased, in his appointed and accepted time, effectually to call, by his word and spirit, out of that state of sin and death, in which they are by nature, to grace and sale tion by Jesus Christ, solichtening their minds, spiritually and avenigly, to understand the things of God, takin; away their heart of stone, and giving unto them an heart of flesh; renewing their wills, and by his almighty power determinant them to that which is good; and effectually drawing of flesh; renewing their wills, and by his almightly power determining them to, that which is good; and effectually drawing them to Jesus Christ, yet so as they come most freely, being made willing by his grace.

If This effectual cill is of God's free and special grace, alone, not from any thing at all foreseen in man, who is altogether passive therein, until, being quickened and renewed by the Holy Spirit, he is thereby enabled to answer this call, and to embrace the grace offered and conveyed in it.

III. Elect infants, dying in infancy, are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who worketh when, and where, and how he plesseth. So also are all other elect persons, who are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the Word.

IV. Others, not elected, although they may be called by the Whether Dr. Potts was a member of this Assembly, or whether he was among the yeas, nays, excused, or absent, I am not informed-nor is it material to know. Such was the decision of his Church, and the decision was in conformity with its standards, and its standards and this decision recognize a principle which I believe to be scriptural, and therefore accord with it, and I advance it as containing my negative, and the reasons for IV. Others, not elected, although they may be called by the ministry of the word, and may have some common operations of the Spirit, yet they never truly come to Christ, and there-

rant from the word of God for making any particular external form of polity a condition,"&c. And fore cannot be saved; much less can men, not professing the Christian religion, be saved in any other way whatsever, be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the hight of Nature, and the law of that religion they do profess; I submit to the public whether I have not, (by the aid of his own standards, I acknowledge,) overthrown his argument. If not, let him show upon what foundation it yet rests. If upon any that is you have undertaken to interpret my maxim, valid and firm, then, as I have before said, there is no need of any farther discussion-for if an and have lifted your hands in horror at its im-Apostolical, divinely appointed ministry, in the port when thus interpreted. sense I have contended for it. is not essential to venant" and the possibility of salvation, to the the Church, Presbyterian ordination is not essen-

" elect." that is, to that specific number of adults tial, and a fortiori Episcopal ordination is not and infants whom God, according to his eternal essential, and to argue for Apostolical succession would be worse than vain. In view of the above argument let the public sen in Christ, without any foresight of faith or good works, or any thing in the creature as condecide who has embarrassed this discussion by ditions or causes moving him thereunto. Conseconfused views, contradictory statements, iaconclusive arguments, and declamation having no

real bearing upon the question at issue. Do not sumption laying its hand upon the Divine decrees, take this remark, I pray you, in an offensive light. I should deprecate offering it in this light. I present it in self-defence-to shield myself from the mining that every community without a Bishop accusation which you have repeatedly made, and at its head is not of the "elect," but consists which you seem anxious to impress upon the only of vessels of wrath, fitted for destruction. public, that I am trying "to avert the dreaded issue."

Now, sir, in concluding this part of my letter, let me sum up and ask the public to judge be-

Your first argument, in proof that my assertion | the great temple of him who died for all-the concerning Episcopacy is unscriptural, is contained in the following allegation : " There is no warrant from scripture for making any particular external form of polity a condition," &c. Which allegation, if it be at all to the point, is the same as alleging that there is no warrant from scripture for making any particular form of polity essential to the being of a Church.

I maintain that I met it directly and fairly .-You, indeed, with admirable appreciation of our logical relations to each other, desired me to disprove your allegation. Of course I preferred that | despairing heart by a resistless and unconditional you should prove it first. It was enough for me decree, recorded in the clouds and darkness above to deny it. I deny it still. Will you prove it? Or, him. He knows, and is sure, that in the laver of will you answer the question I have propounded in regeneration his little ones are made "members

relation to ordination? You have manifested great sensitiveness throughout our correspondence in regard to what their attainment of the full maturity of the Chrisyou call the arrogance of Episcopalians, and I tian life, or their failure to attain it, depends, have been particularly surprised at the concluding through the grace of God, not in appearance paragraph of your last letter. You speak of "open merely but really and truly, upon the manner in assault, like that which originated this discussion," (I deny again that any assault of mine did origi- free moral agents. nate this discussion, and deny it in the sense I have sufficiently explained,) -of "our hands be- rily necessary to salvation. In a Christian land, ing against every man," and, therefore, in the spirit however, men are not ordinarily out of the Church of Christian retaliation, "your hands are to be but through their own fault-and for this they are against us"-of "self-respect"-and an " unim- of course responsible in proportion to the wilfulpeached character" to be maintained. These ness of the fault. If in Christian, as is the case words imply grave charges. Who has assaulted in heathen lands, many should be out of the Church you? Who has impeached your character? Who has wounded your self-respect? Who has denied no authority given to man to pronounce their that you are a Presbyterian minister-the popular pastor of a highly respectable congregation? Who has denied your right to administer the affairs of God has by a secret decree "passed them by," your own congregation and your own Church in or, which is the same thing, appointed them unto

your own way? Who has interfered, or wished to perdition. We commend them in faith and hope rily in the possession of a sincere desire to advance the cause of evangelic truth and rightto administer the sacraments you | Were it true, then, that we "unchurch" all quisite intellectual gifts and qualifications for this we choose to assert and maintain and because who do not acknowledge and receive the organilieve to be true—to administer the sacraments you believe to be Christ's sacraments? And because who do not acknowledge and receive the organism of the Church as we believe we have received it from Christ, we should regard those on-Christ in these matters, and to read and interpret God's word according to the best light we have, and in view of our solemn responsibilities to be the contract of th

nio bile. The cur in sure of hermanic of

* New-Yok Observer, June 3, 1843.

any sacramental and mysterious virtues which he judged at the last day for the use we have made knowing it to be the truth of Christ, and reject. DEACH ORCHARD, STOVE and Nut Coal Church to be a necessary sign of perdition, as it opponent seems to imagine. We "unchurch" no man-we banish no man from our communion, who has been lawfully baptised, and holds the essential faith; who leads a Godly and a Christian life, and who is not, wilfully and knowingly, a schismatic.

It is true that we believe in one only visible

changeably constituted and organized by Christ himself. We believe that it will continue one to the end of the world. And we do not believe I have now to say a few words on your oft-rethat the various communities around us, which have sprung up at different times within the last three hundred years, and which continue to spring from your standards that, however just in itself up every year, calling themselves Churches, are so in fact. They are without Christ's organizathis charge might be, it cannot with propriety be tion and ministry. Their organization and minpreferred by any Presbyterian minister who adistry are recent-of yesterday. Whereas Christ heres to his own scheme of doctrine. I now, organized his Church eighteen hundred years however, go farther-and solemnly deny the ago. But while we thus deny to these communities in the aggregate the name and character of Churches, and while we regard them as in a terms. I consign no fellow-creature to those state of schism, we yet believe, so far as the indi-"uncovenanted mercies" which, according to your views of Christian truth, you very properly say are "no mercies at all." Herein consists viduals belonging to those communities are concerned, that the guilt of schism depends upon the circumstances of each particular case. And your mistake, and I ask our readers to look at it we do not decide that those individual members may not, by virtue of their baptism and their Christian faith and virtue, be still connected, though in imperfect communion, with the Church is to be interpreted and understood according to

of Christ. Though in their corporate capacity we refuse to acknowledge them as Churches, and we deem them not lawfully organized, in respect to individuals, we do not refuse to commune with them as members of the Church. Were your temple of worship to be suddenly destroyed by fire on some communion day, yourself and your whole body of communicants would be received, I venture to say, with the utmost Christian hospitality, in any Episcopal Church in this city, or in the Confession of Faith, Chap. XXV.—The catholic or universal Church, which is invisible, consists of the whole number of the elect that have been, are, or shall be gathered into one under Christ, the head thereof, and is the spouse, the body, the fulness of him that filleth ail in all.

Confession of Faith, Chap. III. Sec. III.—By the decree of G-d, for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others are foreordaned to everlasting death. land, and would be welcomed to partake with us of the Holy Communion. Cease, then, I pray you, attempting to bring this undeserved odium upon a whole denomination of your fellow Chris tians, and bear with the only rebuke I will utter are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others are foreordained to everlasting death.

IV. Those angels and men, thus predestinated and fore-ordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed, and their
number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished.

V. Those of mankind that are predestinated unto life,
God, before the foundation of the world was laid, according to his eternal and immutable purpose, and the secret counsel and good pleasure of his will, hath chosen in
Christ, unto everlasting glory, out of his mere free grace and
love, without any foresight of faith or good works, or perseverance in either of them, or any other thing in the creature,
as conditions, or causes moving him thereunto, and all to the
praise of his glorious grace. for the attempt-" Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? To his own master he standeth or falleth."

Now, from what has been said in this latter part of my letter, it appears-

I. That we are not "exclusive" in your sense of the word, or in the sense in which your scheme of doctrine makes the Church exclusive.

II. That to "unchurch" men is not, necessarily, as it is according to your system, to consign them to perdition.

III. That while we deny to the recently organized communities around us, in the aggregate, the name and character of Churches, we do not deny that the Christian baptism and faith of the individuals embraced in these communities may connect them though in imperfect communion, with the one visible Church of Christ.

IV. That all your various charges of "exclusiveness," "uncharitableness," "unchurching," &c., are unfounded and unjust, and that you have been led into this injustice by your attempt to interpret a maxim of the Church catholic, eighteen hundred years old, in the light of the system which was fabricated at Geneva three hundred years ago.

I have the honor to be, rev. and dear sir, Your obedient servant, JONA. M. WAINWRIGHT.

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Liverpool and Sydney Coal for family use or Smith's, on hand, for sale as above. Also Ash and Lehigh Coal of all sizes.

POLISH YOUR STOVES AND GRATES-P Every body in Boston are polishing their stoves and grates with Wm. Brown's Pencil Paste. No better evidence of nearwith Wm. Brown's Pencil Paste. No better evidence of neatness, when you enter a dwelling, than to notice the stoves and grates are well polished. We would recommend for this purpose WM. BROWN'S PENCIL PASTE. It is put up in rolls which cost but 124 cents, and has many advantages over the British Lustre and Black Lead, as its lustre is brighter, lasts longer, and is used with much less dust and trouble. In one minute after it gets dry, by the application of a brush you set a beautiful polish. For sale at WM. BDOWN'S, 421 Washington street. Retailed by all the Druggists and Gracery Stores in Boston, Salem, Lowell, Worcester, Portland, Springfield. Dealers and families can be supplied of A. B. & D. SANDS, Oruggists, No. 79 Fulton street, 273. Broadway, 77 East Broadway.

THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY I make insurances against loss or damage by file and inland navigation, on terms as favorable as any other similar institu-Capital, \$300,000-Office, No. 54 Wall street.

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dla tf

LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary, NEW ORLEANS PACKAGE EXPRESS-Through in from 10 to 15 Days!!!—ADAMS & CO. baying had their arrangements in successful operation for several months, are prepared to receive and forward tri-weekly Packages for New Orleans by the central route in the above unprecedented time. For further information please apply at the office, No. 7 Wall st.

N. B. Packages for all the intermediate cities will be delivered in much less time than by any other line.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.-Measrs. HARN-DEN & CO., in connection with their Boston and Providence Lines of Express and European Agencies, run two daily Lines of Express to Philadelphia, connecting with Baltimore and Washington, and all the important lines to the South and West.

Extraction with the paid to the transportation and

South and West.

Particular attention will be paid to the transportation and delivery of small and valuable parcels, with the utmost regularity and despatch, cases, large parcels, &c., despatched daily at 1 before 2 P. M. Small parcels will be received until 1 past 4 P. M., and delivered early in Philadelphia gext morning. n30 tf HA. (NDEN & CO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—The subscri-prosecution of the Foundry. Steam Engine and General Ma-chinery business, under the firm of STILLMAN. ALLEN & CO., at the Novelty Works, foot of Twelfth street, East

T. B. STILLMAN, HORATIO ALLEN, R. M. STRATTON. New-York, Jan. 1st, 1844. ian3 tf

DISSOLUTION—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Stillman & Co., is this day dissolved by impitation. T. B. Stillman & R. M. Stratton are daly authorised to collect all debts the to-said firm, and to use the name of the firth in liquidation of all debts due to or form it. T. B. STILLMAN. New-York, Jan 1st, 1844. R. M. STRATTON, jan3 tf. C. ST. J. SEYMOUR.

DISSOLUTION.—The co partnership heretofore existing under the name of Stratton & Seymour, is this day disselved by limitation. R. M. Stratton is duly authorised to collect all debts due to said firm, and to use the name of said firm in liquidation of all debts due to or from it.

R. M. STRATTON.

C. ST. JOHN SEYMOUR.

New York, Jan. 1st, 1814. TEAS .- 200 chests Souchong; 200 half chests

do.
150 half chests Ning Yong Southong.
150 do Caper Southong.
40 chests fine Mohee Powthong.
20 fancy boxes fine Mohee Southong. 100 chests Hyson.
10 fancy boxes Hyson, fine.
100 chests Young Hyson. 250 half chests do. 400 chests Hyson Skin.

50 half chests superior Gunpowder. 80 do do Imperial. All country packed and of late importation.

For sale by GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,

GENUINE TEAS!!

GENUINE TEAS!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY

Principal Store 121 Chatham-street, New York.

Branch Store, 318 Bleecker-street, N. Y.

Agency at 116 Fullow-street, Brooklyn.

Also, corner of Main and Van Houton-st., Paterson, N. J.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND

L country families, and purchasers for the approaching holidays in gener 1, to their several establishments where they think will be lound by far the best selection of pure and unadult-rated Teas in the United States. The universal popularity and renown of their House, with reference to high qualities, low prices and upright dealing, is too well understood to render further comment necessary.

Original and only warshouse for the sale of Howqua's Black Tea. 'Observe!!'—Strangers will be particular to remember the number of the principal store in Chatham-street, viz
'121.' between Pearl and Rosevelt-sts., as in seeking for it, they are liable to be led astray by a little store just started at 401 Chatham-street (next door to Lorillard's Snuff and Tobacco Store) under the name of Canton 'Tea' Store. The public will also be pleased to take notice that the Canton Tea Company have nothing to do with any other stores whatever, except those described at the top of this advertisement. do 2m

THE CHEAPEST CASH TAILORING ES-

THE CHEAPEST CASH TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—J. L. FRAN. CIS, 2264 Bowery. 3d door below Prince-street. Always on hand, a well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTH-ING, of superior quality, at lower prices than can be furnished by any other establishment in this city. Every description of Clerking any other contents of the prices of the price ng manufactured to order by me, warranted to fit, and a the most fushionable style, unless otherwise ordered. Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, Socks, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., at prices to suit the most economical.
All goods must be paid for on delivery.

NOTICE TO NEW FIRMS. MERCHANTS about establishing new firms

Mare requested to peruse the following CARD:

The subscribers having been established for a number of years, and being practical SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, would acquaint Merchants and others that they have concluded to reduce their CHARGES (for cash only) 50 PR. CENT. BELOW their former PRICES.

The All work executed by them to be in their well known SUPERIOR STYLE.

ACKERMAN & MILLER, jul 23m

No. 163 Nassan st. near Ann.

TEAS .- 300 half chests Young Hyson, Canton 1 packed, for sale by dr if GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., 78 South-st

\$10,000 TO LOAN on good city security
A P. & J. C. SMITH, 85 Liberty st. \$6.000 -\$4,000, \$3,000, and \$2,000 to loan on city security. Apply to A. P. & J. C. SMITH, 25 Liberty at.

CTEAM POWER TO LET-Two large Rooms D in a substantial warehouse on second and third floor, with steam power equal to eight horses. Inquire of TATHAM & BROTHERS, 247 and 249 Water st. EXTRA CHEAP ROOMS.—GENTLEMEN ing Rooms, well furnished as Lodg! ing Rooms, with good beds, carpets, chairs, tables, stoves, &c. exclusively to themselves—some for \$1, others for \$1.25 per week. Either one or two gentlemen can occupy a room. Apply at 60 West Broadway.

PRESS BOARDS-Wanted, a gross or two of second-hand PRESS BOARDS, large enough for a sheet 22 by 31 inches. If considerably worn will answer. Apply at 140 Kulton-st 2d floor d2 ff

TICHOLAS CARROLL, Agent and Attorney,

in connection with his Associates in Washington, for the prosecution of Claims against the General Government of the United States.—No 54 Wall-st. New-York. nl6 tf LAW CARD-John M. DUPPIELB, Of NATCHEZ,
Mississippi, will attend to legal business that may be confided to him in the Circuit Courts of Adams and the adjacent
counties, and in the Superior Courts of the State. A favorable professional connection in Louisiana will enable him to attend to business also in the Parishes of that State, near Natchez. He refers to—

Narchez. The refers to Van Aradale, Cauldwell and Rob. Cochran, agent for Brown Warnock,
Brothers & Co. Malcolm & Ganl, Heary Laverty, \$16 D&Wly

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fa-Deri Vacias, to me directed and delivered, I will expose for Sale, on the 73th inst, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, No. 61 Greenwich street, all the right, title and interest of Henry C. Noore, in a cert, in Lore beauting dat. February 24th 1341

REWARD—SIGN OF REMOVAL.—
Eight or ten sign-boards have been placed on premises 63 Maiden Lane since we removed in September to the new store, No. 25, on the first block from Broadway, advising our custamers where we had located, all of which have been stolen. The above reward will be promptly paid to any preson who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thefor theres, by HORACE H. DAY, Successor to the Roxbury India Rubbur Company, Warehouse 25 Maiden Lane.

Day's first premium Sheet Rubbers, Over-Shous, for Gentlemen, are are retailed in New-York only at the store of the manufacturer, and by Leary & Co. and St. John, Hatters, Broadway, and all have his name inside, and are warranted in story respect.

WANTED-A Situation, by a middle aged wo-man, to do General Housework-a good Washer and loner, with good Reference. Inquire at 42 Watt-street, front 130 21*

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situa-tion as Cook-understands Pastry, an excellent Washer and Ironer. Good City References given. Apply at 42 Watt-dreet, front Basement.

W ANTED-Employment by 2 Protestant girls, and a young man, an American. Apply at 678 Broadway, basement. 130 41° WANTED-A situation by a very good Protes-

Y tapt cook, washer and ironer; she lived 15 months in ormer place. Apply at 121 Grand st. 130 21* DOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—
D Four or five persons can be handsomely accommodated with board in a private family in the upper part of the City.

Any communications addressed to the subscribers will receive attention.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.

23 if

23 if

23 reset.

SHEATHING COPPER.—100 cases English, 16 to 32 oz., for sale by 129 2w GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., 78 South st. ORNS, CORNS AND TOOTHACHE Cured without extracting, for sale at A. C. BURR'S Jawellery Store No. 80 Bowery, New-York. Price 30 cents each.

QOOK-BINDERS SHAVINGS WANTED, for

B cash or in trade for boards, at manufacturers' prices, by GAUNT & DERRICKSON, K. PAKK'S only true celebrated highly im-

• proved Manifold Letter Writer.—This article produces Letter and Duplicate at the same time without the use of ion rink—yet the resemblance is so near that it can scarcely be

J. K. Park would refer his friends and the public generally to the New-Yerk press, which teems with praise at the vast improvement he has made in the above article, and invites them to call and examine the extensive assortment he has on and, and convince themselves of the utility and chesquess of he above article, which he sells 30 per cent, cheaper than can be bought elsewhere, at his Stationery and Patent Blank Book and Bank Ledger Depot, 37 John street, 3 doors below Nassau.

N. B — This Writer is warranted to bear the change of any climate, and will neither smut nor rub off, at the same time having all the hair strokes of the pen.

j10 im

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.—L. & B. SKELLENGER, No. 69 Cortlandt-street, and corner of Fulton
and Green wich streets, respectfully inform their friends, and
strangers visiting the city of New-York, that they are selling
off their Fall and Winter stock of Goods at very reduced prices, composing a large assortment of cloth, pilot cloth, plain
and wave beaver, sack and over coats of the latest style, made
up by the best workmen; velvet, cloth, and fancy vests; cloth,
cassimere, satinet, satinet and tweed pants; gloves, snapenders,
comfortables, shirts, flamels, drawers, collars, bosoms, &c.
N. B.—L. & B. S. also beg leave to inform their friends and
aliscerning public, that having engaged experienced cutters,
they have on hand always a large assortment of Cloths. Cassimere, velvet and fancy Vestings, which will be made to orcer and warranted to fit. Mr. G. M. Scrimgenor superintends
the Custom Department, 69 Courtlandt street. I hose who
wish to economize would do well to call before going elsewhere. Every article warranted, and all orders punctually
attended to

Instructions in cutting given by G. M. Scringeour, jail im L. & B. SKELLENGER. THE undersigned, CIVIL ENGINEERS, will

THE undersigned, CIVIL ENGINEERS, will a make Surveys, Estimates of cost, and reports for Railways, Canals, Roads, Docks, Wharves, Sustaining Walls, Bridges of every description, with plans and specifications, and when required, will superintend their execution.

They will measure and compute cubical quantities of earth or rock, estimats the cost of removing the same; they will survey land and report on the best mode of rendering water power available, and of opening mines and quarries. They will make drawings and specifications of improvements in machines, and aid inventors in procuring letters patent; the services of Dr. Thomas P. Jones have been secured for any business requiring personal attendance at Washington. They will act as agents for the sale of Letters Patent. Also, of Mills, Mines, Quarries, Machinery, &c.

Address either of the undersigned, at \$1 Merkhanta' Exchange, New York

EDWIN F. JOHNSON, 110 6ms.

CAIRBANKS'S PATENT PLATFORM SCALES

The manufacturers have brought these Balances to a very great degree of perfection, and, in their various modifications, have adapted them to all the purposes for which heavy transactions are required by weight. In the mechanical construction, care is taken to secure STRENGTH, DURABILITY and ACCURACY—accuracy not merely as a specific point and to a given amount, but uniform accuracy at every angle of the Flatform and throughout the entire range, from the lowest to the highest capacity of the Balance.

These Scales keep their adjustment perfectly, are never liable to derangement, and seldom to any expense for repairs.—They are in use in most of the Raitroads in the United States, and in some of them they have been long in use, the operation

and in some of them they have been long in use, the operat weighing merchandise. Merchants and others who have had them in constant use for a succession of years, testify to their

where they are executed and public railways.

EDWARD FIELD, No. 1 Platt-street, and
J. W. THORNE, No. 118 Broad-street,
New-York.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL LINE
OF PACKETS.—To sail from New York on the

New ship PATRICK HENRY, 1000 tons, Jos. C Delano,

New ship PATRICK HENRY, 1000 tons, Jos. C Delano, 1000 tons, Jos. C Delano, 1000 tons, Jos. C Delano, 1000 tons, Ezra Nye, 1000 tons, Ezra Nye, 1000 tons, Ezra Nye, 1000 tons, Ambrose Burrows, 1000 tons, 1000 to

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRA.

The subscribers beg to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their superior arrangements for bringing our Passengers from, and remitting money to all parts of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND or WALES, in the magnificent Ships comprising the

in the magnificent Ships comprising the

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL FACKETS,
The ship QUEEN OF THE WEST, (new) 1250 tons
burthen, Capt. P. Woodbonse.

"SHERIBAN, 1000 tons, Capt. A. S. Depeysier,
"ROCHESTER, 1000 tons, Capt. John Britton,
"GARRICK, 1000 tons, Capt. Wm. Skiddy,
"HOTTINGUER, 1100 tons, Capt. Ira Bursley,
"ROSCIUS, 1100 tons, Capt. John Collins,
New "LIVERPOOL, 1150 tons, Capt. E. B. Cobb,
Sailing from Liverpool twice in each month, and the
UNITED LINE OF LIVERPOOL FACKETS,
sailing four times in each month, are the ships which those
whose passages may be engaged with the aubscribers will
come out in, and it is a well known fact that the above named
packets are the most magnificent ships affort, and the frequen-

come out in, and it is a well known lact that the above named packets are the most magnificent ships afloat, and the frequency of their sailing (being every five daya) prevents the possibility of passengers being unnecessarily detained in Liverpool. Regardless of expense, and in order to meet the wants of the public, and the wishes of their friends, Mr. Wm. Tapacott, one of the firm, has gone to Liverpool to superintend the departure for this country of such persons whose passages may be engaged with the subscribers, a fact, which, to those acquainted with Mr. Wm. The a sufficient concerns the their three will be a superint of the subscribers. with Mr. W. T. is a sufficient guarantee that they will re-ceive every attention from him and be quickly and comforta-bly dispatched.

Passages direct from London, Bristol and Greenock, to New-York. Also from Liverpool to New-Orleans, Mobile, Savan-nal, Charleston, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, and the various ports of British North America can at all times be en-

gased.

In all cases where the parties sent for decline coming, the passage money is promptly refunded, without deduction.—
Passage from the various seaports of Ireland and Scotland to Liverpool can also be secured.

The Regular Packets will continue to run as follows, viz:
To and from London on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month.

To Liverpool on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 18th, 21st and 25th of TO NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, SAVANNAH and CHARLESTON

By any of which passages can at all times be engaged at reamable rates.

Those wishing to obtain Drafts can be supplied with sums of £1, £2, £3 £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, or any amount, pay-ble ondemand, without discount. In IRELAND—The National and Provincial Banks and Branches in all the principal Towns in Ireland. In Scotland—The Eastern Bank of Scotland, Sir Wm. orbes Hunter & Co., and Branches in all the principal towns

in Scotland.

In England—National and Provincial Bank of England,
I. Barned & Co. Exchange and Discount Bank Liverpool,
Messrs. James Bult, Son & Co. Bankers, London, and
Branches in all the principal towns in England and Wales,
Orders from the country attended to per first packet.
Farther particulars made known on application (if by letter, post paid,) to W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT, 43 Peck Slig.

Corner South st. New-York, of WM. TAPSCOTT, Liverpool

HATS.—J. H. MONARQUE calls the atten-tion of the public to his assortment of Fine Far Hars at the very low price of Three Dollars.

ECONOMY AND FASHION .- The subscriber has reduced his superior imitation Moleskin Hats on fur bodies to the extreme low price of \$2.25. The above are an elegant Dress Hat, and will compare advantageously with hats sold at \$2.59 and \$3. Also constantly manufacturing Fur and Silk of the best quality, latest patterns, and at the lowest city prices.

N. B. Country dealers supplied by the case as low, if not lower, than any other house in this city.

J. W. KELLOGG, 132 Canal street, express of Thompses, extreet.

corner of Thompson-street HULL'S TRUSSES .- Notice to Rup-

world affords, on application at the office, No.

4 Vesevestreet, or to either of the agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull in writing the None are genuine, or to be relied apen as good, with out his signature.

Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celepated Trusses and thousands are indicated from the signature.